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## **“Interrelated Environmental History” between the Typhoon, Aqueduct and Sweet Fishes**

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This paper is an experiment for “Interrelated environmental history” with natural disasters as the starting point. “Interrelated environmental history” is a new attempt to consider the agency of history not only for humans but also for other species, objects, and natural phenomena, and to analyze and describe their interrelationships. As the environmental crisis due to global warming progresses, historical studies must break away from the conventional human-centric views.

The method for this new trial is as follows. (1) Employing the methods and thinking of ecology. (2) By using the research results of civil engineering, geomorphology, and ecology as a supplementary line, we will read historical documents more deeply. (3) Rather than simply enumerating various historical agencies, we should assume intermediary terms.

The typhoon in September of 1742 caused great damage to Edo and caused a large-scale landslide in the Okutama Valley. As a result, the water of the Tama River became turbid on a yearly basis, and as a result, the Tamagawa Aqueduct remained turbid. It was not only supplying drinking water to the residents of Edo, but was also used as ponds and waterways in the garden of Edo Castle. As a result of examining several plans at the center of the Shogunate government, construction work was carried out to dredge and flush away the accumulated mud over a long distance from the Okutama Valley to the water intake. From this process, we can read developmentism that does not hesitate to remodeling nature.

On the other hand, large-scale landslides completely changed the natural environment of the upper and middle reaches of the Tama River, decisively deteriorating the habitat of sweet fish. As an unintended effect of the above construction work, the turbidity was temporarily resolved, but the phenomenon of long-term turbidity of the water was repeated over several decades every time the water rose. As a result, the number of sweet fish was decreasing, but since they had to be handed over to the shogun every year, people along the Tama River used a method of intervening in the ecology of sweetfish to select female sweet fish using fish tanks.

As described above, the two phenomena originating from the typhoon—the muddy water supply and the decrease in the number of sweet fish—were linked through the mediation of Edo, the metropolis where the shogun lived.

Key words: disaster, Early Modern Japan, water, valley, Edo Castle

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